FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, APRIL 2, 1852. The week has so far passed without an event worth recording so far as respects England, and also as regards Europe generally, if we except the assemblage of the new French Legislature. And even this incident sinks into comparative insignificance, when we reflect upon the mode in which French affairs are at present managed; the absorption of all the powers of the State by the President becoming every day more complete and more absolute. Louis Napoleon is so fond of decree making that nothing of importance is, in fact, left for the Cham-

The proceedings in the British Parliament have been unimportant, excepting so far as they, not very dimly, shadow forth the future in the declarations o the most influential men, and indicate a complete remodelling of parties, and consequently a chance of a change of policy. We see little reason, how-ever, to fear that the change, should it occur, will be from what in England we call Free Trade to Restriction, still less for the advantage of one class and the prejudice of the rest. There will be no impediments thrown in the way of steady careful progress, nor any retrograde or reactionary movement. There will be no illiberal tone adopted towards other nations; no injudicious interference attempted with other people; no breach in the peaceable relations of England with the entire world; no extension of taxation for purposes of political ambition or indi-vidual or official extravagance. On the contrary, we think every thing indicates the continuance of an enlightened and liberal commercial policy; a strict regard to all treaty obligations, and all international and human-izing courtesies with the whole human family; an earnest attention to all the interests of peace, economy, and salutary reform and improvement, and a sincere desire to give to the English people as much of rational liberty, and to each individual as large a participation in natural rights, as are compatible with the best interests of society and the maintenance of good government.

The principal business in the House of Lords has been

the introduction of a bill by the Lord Chancellor relative to the execution of wills, and the passage of Lord Broug-HAM's bill (through the upper House) for shortening the period between the dissolution of one Parliament and the meeting for business of the succeeding one. Both these measures are of importance, and the earnestness with which they have been attended to shows the desire of the House of Lords not to unnecessarily prolong the existence

In the Commons, the Easter recess has been arranged to extend from Tuesday, the 6th instant, to Monday, the 19th. No doubt a great portion of the holydays will be spent in electioneering, and in visits of the members to their constituents. We have no idea that the result of the next election will be favorable to the protectionists, applying that term to the advocates of a duty on imported grain; on the contrary, we think the dubious and ambiguous answers given by Lord DERBY and his friends to all questions upon the subject have dissatisfied a great number of those who only support them as the friends and advocates of that very measure. The debate upon the subject of Mr. Hume's annual motion in favor of Parliamentary reform, the result of which we stated in our last, has given rise to most copious newspaper comments.

On Monday night Mr. WALPOLE, the Home Secretary, moved to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the militia. He explained the leading features of the scheme as follows:

"It is proposed to endeavor to raise the necessary force, not by compulsory but by voluntary enlistment. The number of men proposed is 80,000; but as it is not probable that so many can be procured in the first year, the number for that period is to be limited to 50,000. A bounty of £4 or £5, payable either in one sum or in mosthly instalments, will be offered as an inducement to join the force. The ages of the eligible to be from 18 to 35; the period of their enlistment being five years, and the time of training and discipline 21 days in the year, with power, in case of emergency, to extend the period to seven weeks, or reduce it to three days. The estimated expense is £250,000 a year, or in the first year £400,000. The ex-

Leave was granted to bring in the bill under the preparation of Messrs. D'ISRAELI, WALFOLE, and BERESFORD. It is not expected, however, that a measure involving such a complete subversion of the entire existing militia system of the country can be fully discussed and carried in the present Parliament, and a subsequent one will, most likely, dismiss it to that last receptacle of lost things, "the limbo

On Tuesday Mr. H. BERKELEY brought forward his annual motion for the adoption of the ballot in elections to Parliament. The debate was favored with the attention of a larger number of members than were found in their seats on Mr. Hume's motion. All the old arguments pro and con were brought forward on the occasion; nothing new was said, probably because nothing new could be said, and the debate closed with a division, on which 144 voted for the motion, and 246 against it.

Nothing of importance in either House last night, or the night before.

Parliament will be dissolved during that vacation.

The following facts in relation to the public income and

The returns of the Bank of England show an increase and it has, therefore, an unemployed capital of £13,765,910. men of the Bank parlor are understood to keep a watchfal eye ever events, and to be more guided by circum- BONAFARTE, the President of the Senate. Behind these

stances than fixed rules. We think they are right. Recent Parliamentary returns show the total number of persons employed on railways in the United Kingdom, in fauteuil for the Vice President of the Council of State. the year 1851, to be 196,501, being 12,358 less than in The rest of the platform, which extended the whole length 1850. The decrease was, of course, on railways in course of the hall, was occupied by Councillors of State and of construction, as upon lines opened the number of em- Masters of Requests. The Deputies were in galleries at ployes had increased by 3,589.

lists of new books advertised in the newspapers, but we fautenils, chairs, or benches, are incidents not worth men do not see any which attract us particularly, either by tioning. The corps diplomatique were on the side of the

quantity of that very subtle poison, strychnine, which has dors were introduced by a dignitary just instituted, accourse small, this very subtle poison has what is called | cisely one o'clock. His arrival was announced by the fir eminently dangerous to those who daily partake of beer at once to their feet, but made little other den in which it is used, by exhausting the nervous energy of The President was escorted by his whole military house.

This subject is causing great excitement in London, and the brewers of bitter beer are upon the qui vive, assuring the public that the dangerous ingredient is unknown in

their respective breweries. The mortality in London continues very high; it is, however, we hope, abating. A little seasonable spring eather, and a cessation of the long continued east wind, would be very acceptable. However, in spite of the wind and the weather, our meadows and hedgerows are begin ning to look beautifully green; spring flowers deck our gardens, and the lark, the blackbird, and the thrush make neir accustomed haunts vocal with sweet music. Spring s constant in its return with buds and blossoms, and fair and sweet flowers and foliage, but man's nature knows no second spring, and the ordination is wise and kind.

The Queen held the first drawing-room of the season ast evening. Col. and Mrs. FREMONT and Mr. INGERSOLL were presented to her Majesty by Mr. and Mrs. Law-RENCE. There is nothing new of importance from the

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, APRIL 1, 1852. Before proceeding to an account of the inauguraion of the Legislative bodies and the discourse of the President, allow me to mention two or three

other decrees. On the 27th of March, "considering that the formation of the civil code promulgated by the Emperor Napoleon was due to his powerful will; considering that it was he who chose the eminent men who presented and finished that immortal work; that it was under his Presidency of the Council of State, and under the inspiration of his genius, that were resolved the most grave questions of the common law; that public gratitude has adorned this code with the title of Code Napoleon; and that, in re-establishing this name, we render homage as much to historical truth as to the national sentiment;" it was decreed that the civil-code retake the name of " Code Napoleon."

No serious objection can be made to this decree. nor is it of great importance, but I mention it as sign of the times, just as I mentioned the other day the forthcoming installation of eagles on the Pont Louis XVI, and as I may now mention the forthcoming resteration of eagles on the Pont d'Jena.

Another decree appoints seven new Senators, viz. the Duke of Mortemart, Gen. Petit, the Archbishop of Paris, Gen. Piat, M. Binean, Minister of Finances; the Marquis of Barbançois, and Baron d'Heeckeren.

The appointment of the Archbishop of Paris is not so emarkable as his acceptance. Had he imitated the example of his friend, Gen. Cavaignac, and declined to form part of a Government based upon principles which he lespises, he would certainly have acted a nobler part. On the other hand, it required some boldness on the part of Louis Napoleon to appoint him; for the Archbishop has the reputation of being both an honest man and a republican; but then the President's policy from the first has been to conciliate, not to say suborn, the church.

The appointment of M. Barbançois was an act of civility owards the Legitimists-Baron Heeckeren is a personal riend of the Prince; and as for the appointment of the two Generals, the motive for that is as plain as the Plains f Satory.

A decree of the 27th of March orders the sale of Or eans estates to the amount of 35,000,000f. (\$7,000,000.) Among the estates to be thus alienated are those of Neuilly and Meonceaux. The same decree also orders the alienation of the Castle of Ramboiullet, of which more hereafter. The 35,000,000f. raised by the above sales is to be appropriated thus: ten millions to societies of mutual as stance; ten millions for the improvement of laborers lodgings; ten millions for the encouragement of rural banks; and five millions towards a fund fer the relief of the deserving poor. Another provision of the same decree orders the legion of honor, with an annuity of 500,000f. to be added to the national debt.

An important decree of the same date ordains the fusion of the Paris and Orleans, the Orleans and Bordeaux, the Tour and Nantes, and the Central Railroad Companies into one; a system of centralization which seems to be generally approved of, and which was long ago adopted.

twenty persons, for any object whatever, unless by consent of the Government, and under constitutions which it pleases to impose. Any violation of this law involves the dissolution of the association, and a fine imposed upon alone can secure ease to the laboring classes, and assure the chiefs and managers, varying from 16f. to 100f. The person in whose house the assemblage meets is liable to the same fine. The law of 1854 aggravates these provisions by forbidding any assemblage whatever of more sions by forbidding any assemblage whatever of more more depositions. Without constant constant of the same fine a single time, without constant con sent and direction of the Government, and subjects all the members of an assemblage violating the law to a fine of from 50f. to 1,000f., doubles the fine in case of a second have been wanting.

"Thus, in 1848, when 6,000,000 suffrages elected me, months to a year's imprisonment. Such is the law now.

The last decree which I have room to allude to provide If all the supplies can be granted, and the mutiny bill that "an edifice, destined to receive national expositions, passed before the Easter recess, it is quite probable that and suitable for public ceremonies, and civil and military fetes, shall be constructed after the plan of the Crystal expenditure of the United Kingdom are stated on the au- the Champs Elysée." The project is confided to the Ministhority of a lately printed Parliamentary paper. In 1822 ter of the Interior, who is charged to "study the project the British revenue was £54,135,743, the expenditure and to propose to the President (who calls himself 'us'

of £71,756 in bullion, and a decrease of £256,714 in cir. canopy was immediately in front of the window which culation; consequently an increase of £828,570 in reserve, opens on to the famous "Balcony of the Clock," whence so often Louis Philippe presented himself, with his royal The bullion in the Bank does not yet reach the expected family, before the people, as they stood now in admiring, £20,000,000, being only £19,745,930. The circulation is now in scornful thousands, to gaze at him from the gar-£19,980,020, exclusive of £1,061,520 in seven days post dens of the Tuileries. In the recess of the window seats bills. It is almost unnecessary to add that money is abundant and easy. The Bank will not, it is said, make in advance, and under the canopy, was not exactly the any change in the rate of interest until after the elections: throne but what else shall I call it? - of the Prince Prethe condition of home politico-commercial affairs affects sident. The papers call it "a large fautenit of velvet and business, making it uncertain and stagnant. The gentle- gold." At the right of this fauteuil, but "a step lower" in sure the elevation, was a smaller fauteuil for Marshal JERONE two fautenils were ten chairs occupied by the Ministers Near the window, at the right of the President, was a third the extreme left. The distribution of the Senators, Pre-In Literature there is little that is new. There are long fects, and smaller dignitaries, and whether they sat in their own titles or the names and fame of their authors. | hall at the right of the President. At the bettom of the The attention of the public has been called to the great | hall were editors of the Paris newspapers. The ambassalately been imported from Paris. It turns out that this cording to imperial usage, and who glories in the title of dangerous article is med in the manufacture of that now Introducteur des Ambassadeurs. There not having been very fashionable variety of beverage called bitter beer. It toilers and embroiderers enough in Paris to get all the is known that beer, made additionally bitter by the hop, State liveries ready for the occasion, about a fifth of the chamomile, or gentian, is very wholesome, and materially assists the digestive organs. But the active principle of Their grande tenue will probably be ready in time for the the nur romica, scientifically known as strychnine, which coronation. MONTALEMBERT appeared in sober black, sois now discovered to be largely used in this manufacture, lemn and knowing as a raven. The Cardinals were in full is highly dangerons; and, though the quantity used is of clerical costume. The President entered the hall at preunulative action, and must, if long used, prove ing of cannon. On his entrance the brilliant company ros

the stomach, and the sensibility and action of the heart. | at the head of which was the Etat Major General of the National Guard.

Having taking his place, the PRESIDENT, after saluting the Assembly, invited the members to be seated, and then read the following address:

"The dictatorship which the people confided to me ceases to-day. Things are about to take their regular course. It is with a sentiment of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here to-day that the Constitution is now come to proclaim here to-day that the Constitution is now in force; for my constant concern has been not only to reestablish order, but to render it permanent, by giving to France institutions suited to her wants. But a few months ago—you will remember it—the more strictly I confined myself within the narrow circle of my prerogatives, the more persistent were the efforts to contract it still further, more persistent were the efforts to contract it still further, with a view to deprive me of all power of action. Often discouraged, I confess I thought of abandoning a power thus disputed. What restrained me was that I saw nothing could succeed me but anarchy. Every where, in fact, passions, eager to destroy, incapable of founding any thing, were in a state of exaltation; and nowhere was there an institution or a man to which one could cling; nowhere an undisputed right, an organization of any kind, or a practicable system.

a practicable system.
"Thus when, thanks to the co-operation of certain cou rageous men—thanks, especially, to the energetic attitude of the army—all danger was dissipated in a few hours, my first care was to demand from the people new institutions. For too long a period society resembled a pyramid my first care was to demand from the people new institutions. For too long a period society resembled a pyramid
which had been overturned, and which it was sought to
place upon its apex. I have replaced it upon its base.
Universal suffrage, the only rightful source of power, at such
a juncture, was immediately re-established; authority reconquered its ascendency; and finally, France, adopting
the leading constitutional provisions which I submitted to
her, I was enabled to create political bodies, the influence
and consideration of which will be great in proportion as
their prerogatives are wisely regulated. In fact, those
political institutions only can endure which define in an
equitable manner the limits of the different powers. There
is no other way of arriving at a useful and beneficent application of liberty. Examples are at hand.

"Why, in 1814, did we see with satisfaction, notwithstanding our reverses, the inauguration of the parliamen-

standing our reverses, the inauguration of the parliamen-tary regime? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—had been drawn by war into a too abso-

lute exercise of power.

"Why, on the other hand, in 1851, did France applaud the fall of this same régime? It was because the Chambers had abused the influence which was given them, and that, wishing to rule every thing, they endangered the ge-

"Finally, why has not France been alarmed by the restrictions applied to the press and to individual liberty? It is that the one had degenerated into license, and the other, instead of being the regulated exercise of the rights of each, had, by odious excesses, endangered the

rights of all.

"This extreme danger, especially for democracies, of seeing ill constructed institutions sacrificing now authority, now liberty, was perfectly appreciated by our fathers, half a century ago, when, just issuing from the storm of revolution, and after vain attempts at all kinds of regimes, they proclaimed the Constitution of the year VIII, which has served as the model for that of 1852. Without doubt

has served as the model for that of 1852. Without doubt it does not sanction all those liberties the very abuse of which we have been accustomed to; but it does consecrate certain liberties which are real and substantial.

"Immediately after revolutions the most important guaranty for a people does not consist in the immoderate use of the tribune and the press, but in the right to choose the Government which suits them. Now, the French nation has given, perhaps for the first time in the world, the imposing spectacle of a great people voting, in entire liberty, their form of government.

"Thus the Chief of the State, who is before you, is indeed the expression of the popular will. And what do I

deed the expression of the popular will. And what do I see before me? Two Chambers, one elected by virtue of the most liberal law which exists in the world; appointed by me, it is true, but independent, also, be recognised patriotism and merit, always ready to aid me with their councils, and to enlighten me on the wants of the country.
"The Constitution which from to-day goes into opera

tion is not a work of vain theory and despotism; it is the work of experience and reason. You will aid me, gentlemen, in consolidating, extending, and improving it.

"I shall communicate to the Senate and to the Legislative body an expose of the situation of the Republic. They will see by, that that every where confidence has been re-stored; every where labor has been resumed; and that for

the first time, after a great political change, the public fortune has been increased instead of diminished "During the last four months my Government has been able to encourage many useful enterprises, to recompense many services, to relieve much misery, and even to improve the position of most of the principal functionaries; and all this without increasing the taxes, or deranging the provisions of the budget, which we are happy to present to you equally balanced.

"Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which has accepted in the service of the control of the con

generally approved of, and which was long ago adopted, though not with the most striking success, in England:

A decree of the 26th of March restores the old law on clubs or associations. The penal code of France forbids the regular assemblage of any association of more than twenty persons, for any object whatever, unless by connot be involved, the duty of the Government will be care

the prosperity of the country.
"And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you assotablish the empire itself. If such were my constant con cern, this transformation would have been accomplished a long time ago. Neither the means nor the opportunities

despite the Constituent Assembly, I was not unaware that a simple refusal to acquiesce in the Constitution could have given me a throne. But an elevation which would have

nvolved serious disorders did not tempt me.

"On the 13th of June, 1849, also, it was easy for me to change the form of Government. I did not wish to.

"Finally, on the 2d December, if personal considerafetes, shall be constructed after the plan of the Crystal tions had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might have demanded of the people—who would no have refused it—a pompous title. I contented mysel-with that which I had.

"When, therefore, I draw examples from the Consulate and the Empire, it is because I find there, especially, the

the British revenue was £54,135,743, the expenditure £49,891,225; leaving a surplus of £4,744,518. This, we believe, is the largest surplus upon record, and led to a repeal and reduction of taxation to the amount of £2,139,101. The capital of the funded and unfunded debt was then £832,811,295. The balances in the exchequer at the close of the year were £7,797,020.

In 1851 the revenue received was £52,238,006; the expenditure £49,506,610—leaving a surplus of £2,726,396. The taxes were reduced £2,079,864. The capital of the debt was £782,869,382, and the balances in the exchequer debt was £782,869,382, and the balances in the exchequer debt was £782,869,382, and the balances in the exchequer debt was £782,869,382, and the balances in the exchequer dignitaries was hung with a splendid canopy of red velvet, fringed with gold. On each side was a trophic of tricolored banners, surmounted with spread eagles. The | would fix irrevocably upon my head the powers with which they have invested me.

"But let us not concern ourselves in advance about difficulties which doubtless are not at all probable. Let us preserve the Republic; it menaces no one; it may re-as-sure all. Beneath its banner I would fain inaugurate anew an era of forgetfulness and conciliation; and I appeal, without distinction, to all who are disposed to cooperate with me for the public good. Providence, which has thus far so visibly blessed my efforts, will not leave its work unfinished; it will animate us all with its inspira-tions, and will give to us the wisdom and the strength ne-cessary to consolidate an order of things which will en-sure the happiness of our country and the peace of Europe.

After the address was delivered, M. CASABIANCA, Minister of State, announced that the members could then proceed to take the oath. Having read the formula, he invited each Senator to raise his hand, on the calling of his name, and respond, I swear it! The President of the Senate, the four Vice Presidents, the Grand Referendaire and Secretary, then the Cardinals and Marshals, and finally the other Senators in alphabetic order were called, all of whom responded, I swear it. One of the Senators, M. PORTALIS, was omitted by accident; but he immediately rose and asked the privilege to be sworn, which was of course granted. "This incident," says the Constitution "occasioned a little hilarity, in which the Presiden himself participated."

You are aware that according to the present law no re ports of the Legislative Body are permitted. They are not even to be published in the Monitor. As the only substitute for such reports, a brief summary of the proceedings is furnished to the newspapers immediately after each session; and on the following day they are furnished with a copy of the official minutes. Both the summary and the minutes are prepared under the supervision of the President of the Legislative Body.

To give you an idea of the manner in which these door ments are made out I send you the following literal translation of the summary and minutes of the first day's session, as they appeared in the journals;

refusal of the oath.
"Declaration that the signers of the letter are considered as having resigned.

"Resignation of M. Renouard in consequence of having accepted functions incompatible with the office of

puty. "Drawing of the seven bureaux by lot. "The sitting was raised at half-past 2 o'clock.

Order of the day for Wednesday, 31st March. "Continuance of the examination of electoral returns
"At 3 o'clock public sitting."

The following "minutes" contain the letter referred to n the "summary" covering the refusal of Cavaignac, Carnot, and Henon to take the required oath of fidelity to the

LEGISLATIVE BODY .- SESSION 1852. - MINUTES .- Presidency of M. Billault.—Session of Tuesday, 30th March, 1852.

lares the sitting opened.
"M. the President calls to mind that according to the terms of article 42 of the decree of the 22d March, 1852, the four secretaries of the Legislative Body are the young-

est members present at the first sitting.

"These are Messieurs Dalloz, the Duke of Tarente, chasseriaux, and Dugas, who take their places at bureau at the same time with M. the President.

"The bureau finds itself, in consequence, constituted.
"M. the President addressed to the members of the Legislative Body the following discourse:
"Gentlemen and dear colleagues: Our presence in this
place marks for us as for the country an entirely new era.

Preserved from formidable uncertainties by a will the quiet energy of which knows how to meditate slowly and to act rapidly, France has placed in her elect a confidence without precedent in history. By a vote of which the striking amount has never been equalled she has demanded of him strong and protective institutions which will restore to her her security and her grandeur. Placed under the invocations of the immortal principles of 1789; der the invocations of the immortal principles of 1789; fortified by that governmental spirit which animated the consular epoch, these institutions have found in the vote by which we were elected an evident consecration. It is now our task to put them in practice; there commences our mission; and this mission, whatever may be said, will not be destitute either of grandeur or authority. We shall no more have, it is true, around the legislative urn all those party evolutions, keeping the ministry constantly in check, forcing it to be absorbed by one single care—that of its own defence—and ending, too often, only in the enervation of authority; but all the time which, as ministers or deputies, we should have given to this parliaisters or deputies, we should have given to this parliaisters or deputies, we should have given to this parliamentary strategy we must now consecrate to business; serious practical business; this is our role under the Constitution. What it gives us is the voting of the tax, the discussion of the budget, and that of all the laws. It is not only the right to deliberate freely, publicly; to adopt or to reject; but it is also the right of amendment; no longer doubtless with that facility of improvisation against which former Assemblies sought vainly to defend themselves, but with that maturity which is fatal only to not elves, but with that maturity which is fatal only to uto pias. In such prerogatives, believe me, there is a grand and veritable power. If, as I am sure, we use it sensibly, without mental reservation, with a loyal fidelity to the electoral sentiment which sent us here, this power will constitute for our Government one of its forces the most efficient for good. It is to march with you in this patri-otic path that the Chief of the State has called me to the honor of presiding over you; accord to me, gentlemen and dear colleagues, as much of good will as I offer you of de-votion, and, all united in the holy love of country, let us give to the world the spectacle no longer of an Assembly of men swayed by passion, but of a veritable Assembly of legislators, deciding, calm and grave as the law itself, upon the great interests which are submitted to them.

"M. the President read the following letter:

" Mr. President: The electors of Paris and of Lyons

have sought us in retirement or in exile.

"We thank them for having thought that our names of themselves would protest against the destruction of the public liberties and the rigors of arbitrary power. But we do not admit that it was their intention to send us to take our seats in a Legislative Body of which the powers are not sufficiently extended to repair the violations of right. We repel the immoral theory of reticence and mental reservations, and we refuse the oath exacted upon en-trance into the Legislative Body.

"We pray you, Mr. President, to be pleased to inform the Assembly of this declaration.

" Gen. CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT,

HENON. Paris, March 29, 1852. "M. the President declares that in view of article 4th of the Constitution and article 45 of the decree of the 22d of last March, Messieurs Cavaignac, Carnot, and Henon, refusing to take the prescribed oath, are considered as having resigned; notice of which will be given to M. the Minister of the Interior and to M. the Minister of State.

ed in the department of Lozere, and having since his elec-tion accepted functions incompatible with his office, has sent in his resignation as deputy. Notice of this resigna-tion also will be given to M. the Minister of the Interior and to M. the Minister of State; but the official minutes of the election will nevertheless be verified. "M. the President proceeds to the drawing of the bu reaux, which are seven in number. He indicates how

they shall be organized and in what manner the elections shall be verified. "He gives information of the order of the day for morrow.
"M. the President announces that the question whe-

ther the deputies shall sit in costume has been left to the Corps Legislatif. This question will be decided hereafter "The Legislative Body then retires to its committee

rooms.

"The sitting is raised at half-past two o'clock. These minutes have been read and adopted in the sitting of 31st arch, 1852.
"The President of the Legislative Body:
"BILLAULT.

PARIS, APRIL 5, 1852. The Moniteur of day before yesterday contains a Senatus-consultum, the first emitted in regular form by the new Senate just organized under the constitution of the Prince Louis Napoleon. The subect-matter of the Senatus-consultum is-what would you think? A declaration of the evident existence of the contingency alluded to in the Prince's address of the 29th ultimo at the Tuileries, and the propoto Rome to receive his hat. sition to the Prince of the formula of a plebiscitum to be submitted to the people conferring upon Louis Napoleon "the pompous title" of hereditary Emperor of the French, with the rights, privileges, and powers thereto attached? Not yet. Wait awhile. shall soon have occasion to communicate to you a document of that sort. The first act of the new complaisant Senate has been to accord to the President of the French Republic the annual sum of twelve millions of francs, (\$2,310,000.) I quote from the Moniteur of day before yesterday:

"The Senate met on the 1st of April, at half-pa o'clock, under the presidency of M., the first Vice President, Missaard. The object of the meeting was the communication to the Senate for its adoption of a Senatus-consultum, emanating from the initiative of all the members of the bureau, with the exception of the President, the Prince Jerome Naroleon Bonaparte. The proposition with the control of the proposition of the President, the Prince Jerome Naroleon Bonaparte. the Prince JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. The proposi-tion was subjected to the procedures prescribed by the decree on rules and regulations of the 22d of March last, and, after a report made in the name of the committee charged with examination of the project of the bureau, a Senatus-consultum was voted unanimously by the mem-bers present, seventy-five in number. Yesterday at 3 o'clock this Senatus-consultum was presented by the bureau to the President of the Republic."

"The SENATE, considering the collective proposition

President of the Republic.
"Art. 2. The national palaces designated in the decree Art. 2. The national palaces designated in the decree of the 27th of March, 1852, with the furniture, the gardens, and parks belonging to the same, are set apart for the habitation and use of the Prince President of the Republic. The inventory of the furniture, previously drawn up by virtue of the laws and regulations, shall be verified at the expense of the State at the date of the commencement of the occupation.

"The Prince President of the Republic enjoys exclusively the right of hunting in the woods of Versailles, in the forests of Fontainbleau, of Compeigne, of Marly, and crown a commence of St. Germain.

St. Germain.
"Art. 3. The State remaining in the receipt of the revenues and useful productions of the forests, continues

· CAMBACEBES, Baron DE LACBOSSE. By virtue of this decree the Prince President en

oys the comfortable sum of \$192,500 per month equal to \$6,330 per day. It is not uninteresting to nention in this connexion that the civil list of the ex-King Louis Philippe was also twelve millions charged with the expense of keeping in good order dence. Louis Napoleon is exempt from this nues from those forests, which are now reserved to the sum allowed by the State for the personal expenses of the to that allowed under the last monarchy to the King, Louis Philippe. The right of hunting, however, in the tion, otherwise impossible. national forests allowed exclusively to Louis Napoleon is far from being a barren privilege. This right, leased by the State fer nine years past to M. Bertrand, (son of Narevenue to the lessee to the amount of twenty thousand francs per annum. Louis Napoleon will doubtless know equally how to draw a princely revenue from his hunting privileges, independent of the little stipend provided for him in the Senatus-consultum above mentioned. He is not personally much addicted to hunting, though a remarkably fine rider, and fond of steeple-chases. The national forests, however, will be farmed out by him, and will son of Napoleon's master of the hounds, is to be Louis NAPOLEON'S.

I see that a M. PAUL has been nominated French Consul to reside at Richmond, Virginia. The actual French | about seven-tenths. Consul at Richmond is provided with a comfortable birth at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. It turns out to be untrue that PIERRE BONAPARTE, cousin of the President, is going to Charleston, as reported, to succeed the Consul, Count CHOISEUL, at that port. The friends of papers to the 2d instant: PIERRE BONAPARTE Assert that he has refused the office. with the 30,000 francs per annum attached to it for his special benefit. Dublto. While upon the category of to the Mexican Government against the unfairness of the errata, let me say that Silvio Pellico, whose marriage with a noble Italian lady was announced some weeks ago. posts at Matamoros much less than those exacted at Vers has written to the Gazette of France declaring that the good fortune attributed to him by rumor had really not befallen him. Yet one other error. I see that in my printed letter of the 12th of February some statistics relative to the production of cotton in Transcaucasia are attributed to the Ministry of Agriculture at St. Petersburgh, Russia. This is erroneous. They are derived from the French Ministry of Agriculture, &c., and taken from the best Russian sources of information.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, the most eminent judicial fund ionaries of France, to the number of fifty-two, repaired in a body to the Elysée, clothed in their blazing official costume, the red robe, to take, in the presence of the Prince President, the oath of fidelity to the constitution and the President. The Prince received them in the State reception-room, surrounded by the great officers of his household and all his Ministers in full costume. The little speech of the Prince in reply to the address of the keeper of the seals, Minister of Justice, who spoke in behalf of the corps at whose head he was, I find this morning only in the Moniteur. It is particularly appropriate and skilful, and perhaps on other accounts is not unworthy of re-

gister in your columns. Here it is: " Gentlemen Magistrates: Although I receive your oath "Gentlemen Magistrales: Although I receive your oath with pleasure, the obligation to take it, common to all the constituted bodies, appears to me less necessary on the part of those whose noble mission it is to cause right to be respected and to triumph. The more incontestable the basis upon which authority reposes the more certainly are you indicated as its natural defenders. From the day when the dogma of the sovereignty of the people was substituted in place of the principle of the divine right, it may be said with truth that no Government has been so legitimate as mine. In 1804 four millions of suffrages, proclaiming the transmission of power by hereditary succession in my family, designated me as the heir of the of the Republic. In 1851 nearly eight millions maintained me at that post. Thus, in taking the oath to me, it is not merely to a man that you are going to swear fidelity; but it is to a principle, to a cause, to the national will

M. ABBATUCCI, the Minister of Justice, then read the form of the oath, as follows:

"I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity "I swear obedience to the constitution and nucley to the President. I swear also and promise to well and faithfully perform the duties of my office, to religiously keep secret all deliberations, and to demean myself in all respects as a worthy and leval magistrate."

Each functionary then raised his hand and said, "I ewear it.11 Since the election of the Archbishop of BORDEAUX to the

Cardinalate France numbers no less than six Cardinals, viz. M. DUPONT, Archbishop of Bourges; M. GIBAUD, Archbishop of Cambrai; M. Gousser, Archbishop of THIEU, Archbishop of Besançon; and M. DONNET, the above-named Archbishop of Bordeaux. The latter is now in Paris, having arrived here some days ago, to be present, in his new capacity as ex-officio member of the Senate, at the inauguration of the great bodies of the State. exact spot at which the calamity happened was Point

mony of presenting the Cardinal's cap to the Cardinal eight persons who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant Archbishop of Bordeaux took place at the Chapel of the ship but a few hours before, only one hundred and eighty-Tuileries. An elevated seat was prepared in the middle four remain to tell the tale. No less than four hund of the choir for the President of the Republic, who arrived and fifty-four Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end. These are the terms of the decree from the offi- cupied by the President of the Republic, who then presented his Eminence with the cap, placing it, according to the usual form, upon his head. The new Cardinal then presented by the members composing the bureau, and taken into consideration in the form ordained by article 17, paragraph second, of the organic decree bearing date the 22d of March, 1852, has deliberated and voted the drew to the Hall of the Throng (in the Tultum March, 1852). drew to the Hall of the Throne, (in the Tuileries,) with drew to the Hall of the Throne, (in the Tuileries,) with the members of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the cause of twelve millions of francs is allowed annually, from and after the 1st of January, 1852, to the Prince persident of the President of the Pr dent remained standing while his Eminence approached, and also during an address pronounced by the Cardinal, to which the Chief of the State made a brief and characteristic reply, from which I extract the following sen-

power and the temporal power; the concord and perfect harmony of which contribute so powerfully to the happiness and peace of the world. I am happy to be able to crown a career so honorably pursued with such a striking dignity; and I am truly grateful for the benevolent manner in which your Eminence appreciates my efforts for the prosperity of France and the triumph of religion."

"Legislative Body.—Presidency of M. Billault.—Summary of the session of the 30th March.

"Opening of the session at two o'clock.

"Constitution of the bureau: Messieurs Dalloz, the Duke of Tarente, Eschasseriaux, and Dugas, secretaries.

"Communication of a collective letter signed by Messieurs the Gen. Cavaignac, Carnot, and Henon, containing refusal of the carly.

"General Regnard de Saint-Jean-d'Angely, of the session of the 30th March.

"The President, Messard, "The Senators Secretaries.

"The President, Messard, "The Senators Secretaries, a manufactory of paste coffee has just been pounced upon by the police, that would do no discredit to the inventors. by the police, that would do no discredit to the inventors of the wooden nutmegs that give so equivocal a fame to a certain portion of our own countrymen. It is chiefly for their benefit, and to prove to the world that Yankees do not enjoy the monopoly of dishonest ingenuity in this line which is generally attributed to them, that I note the commencement of the manufacture of coffee in Paris. per annum. This civil list of the late King was Here is the process: A paste is prepared of about the consistency of dough for bread, and perhaps of the same and repair the royal palaces set apart for his resi- materials, only of adulterated or valueless flour. This paste or dough is, by means of moulds skilfully prepared. charge. But Louis Naroleon enjoys only the right of made to assume the shape of grains of coffee, whether of hunting in the national forests specified above, while Mocha, or Bourbon, or Martinique, to suit the taste of Louis Philippe enjoyed personally the annual large revebuyers. The artificial grain is then baked till it takes the color of parched coffee. It is then mixed in proper State. So, all things considered, it may be held that the proportions with genuine parched coffee, and retailed as such, with great profit, in the grocery stores. The prac-President of the Republic is just about equal in amount tice, very general in France, of buying from the grocers coffee ready parched, facilitates this mode of falsifica

Ingenuity not less remarkable has been shown in Paris recently in the adulteration of money; and if the coins thus put in circulation were only used in the purchase of poleon's illustrious marshal,) with respect to the forest of the corresponding coffee, there would not be much cause St. Germain alone, is known to have become a source of of complaint. The worthles engaged in this branch of forgery are not so much counterfeiters of money as money alterers, or, to use the words literally, money changers. The modus operandi is as follows: They take a genuine five-franc piece, and go to work as if they were about to manufacture a veritable snuff-box out of it. The process is obvious. One side of the coin is carefully removed by the use of a very thin fine saw; as much of the interior as possible is then cut out: the space left vacant is filled with a serve also as sources of amusement to the princely and composition having the same weight, and nearly the same royal friends who may visit him from abroad. We have had sound or ring as silver; then the side is carefully soldered numerous intimations of late of his intention to put his on again, and the coin has of course the same outward household on a footing of imperial splendor. Berthier, appearance as before. Most of the pieces thus altered bear the effigy either of Louis XVIII, Charles X, or Louis Philippe. The fraud was first detected at the Bank of France. The deterioration of the coins thus altered

MEXICO.

The following items are gleaned from Mexican

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and the United States had addressed remons custom-house regulations of Mexico, which made the im-Cruz and Tampico. To this the President replied that the matter was before Congress, whose members alone had the power of changing the laws.

The Mexican Government had resolved on sending seven hundred troops, with two pieces of cannon, to Sonora, for the protection of a company just organized for working the mines in that State.

A contract has been entered into by the King of Belgium and the Mexican Government for transporting fifty thousand Belgians to the interior of Mexico, where they are to receive lands to settle on, or work for Mexican landholders, en certain conditions. From Durango more than ten thousand persons have

been compelled to fice to other States, in consequence of the inroads of the savages and the want of grain to plant The papers contain the following Royal Letter, addressed by Louis Napoleon, President of France, to Pre-

sident ARISTA, of Mexico: The Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Re-

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: The unjust and constantly ncreasing hostility of the Legislative Assembly, its repeated attempts at usurpation against my authority, and the intrigues of the ancient parties, menaced France with the intrigues of the ancient parties, menaced France with an anarchy which might perhaps soon have extended over the whole of Europe. I have already brought to your knowledge the resolution which I thought it proper to adopt of causing justice and the public safety to prevail against an impuissant legality. The nation, when consulted, responded spontaneously. The vote cast, with almost entire unanimity, ratified the appeal which I made to the people on the 2d of December, and while empower than the constant of the people of of the ing me to form a new constitution conferred upon me the Presidency for ten years. Such is the event which, in establishing political unity, gives to power the strength necessary to preserve social order and secure stability. The exceptionable measures demanded by circumstances will not prevent the country from receiving new necessities. The Government, moreover, will consider it a point of honor to preserve peace and to make still more intimate the relations which it now enjoys with Mexico. I take pleasure in hoping that you will partake of the sentiments which animate me, and I willingly seize this opportunity for renewing to you the expression of my wishes for the prosperity of Mexico. I pray God, my great and good friend, to preserve you in his holy guar-

Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 12th of Janu ary, in the year of Grace, 1852. Your sincere friend, TURGOT.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

We obtain from the London Times of the 7th the subjoined particulars of the terrible disaster which recently Rheims; M. DE BONALD, Archbishop of Lyons; M. Ma- befell the British steamer Birkenhead, whilst conveying troops to Southern Africa:

"Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 26th February her Majesty's steamer the Birkenhead was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The nate, at the inauguration of the great bodies of the State.

He is to receive his cardinal's cap at the hands of the President of the Republic, to whom it has just been brought from Rome by the Prince Flavio Chioi. The hat can be received only at Rome, and at the hands of the Pope. The Archbishop of Besançon, M. Mathieu, has recently been to Rome to receive his hat.

Since writing the above—yesterday, in fact—the ceremony of presenting the Cardinal's cap to the Cardinal and the Simon's Ray in the gallant.

barking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this discremental to never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion."

Poor fellows! Had they died in battle field, and in their country's cause, their fate would have excited less poignant regret; but there is something inexpressibly touching in the quiet, unflinching resolution of so many brave hearts struggling manfully to the last against an inevitable disaster. It is galifying also to find that the women and children were all saved. They had been quietly collected under the poop awning, and sever as quietly got ever the ship's side and passed into the cutter. The bost stood off about one hundred and fifty yards from the ill-starced litrkenhead, and all were savel. There is not the name of a single woman or child upon the list of the reasons who perished. The other boats, as is ozual in such cases, were not forthcoming in the hour of need. One gig and two enters were all thateould be rendered available. Of the one hundred and cighty-bear persons who were savel, one hundred and sixteen made their escape in the three boats which succeeded in getting clear of the wreck.

Xever was destruction more sudden or more complete. Within fifteen minutes after the vessel struck the how broke short off. Five minutes more clapsed, and the hull of the vessel went in two, crosswire, just abaft the engine-room. The stern part of the vessel immediately surged, filled, and went flown. The only hope of the survivors lay in the maintoponat and maintopsally and, which still showed above the water. There were some fragments of the flarecastle-deck still floating about, there were a few spars and dritwood. About forty-five people cluing to the yard, and, after remaining there until 2 o'clock the following afternoon, were pleked off by the Lioness, a schooner which was providentially at hand. Captul Wright asserts that of the two bundred persons, more or less, who were clinging to the driftwood when he got away, nearly every man might have been saved had o